Amendment to the Claims

The following list of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application.

Listing of Claims:

1-39. (Canceled).

40. (Currently Amended) A method for diagnosis or monitoring of a hemostatic dysfunction comprising an inflammatory condition, said method comprising correlating the formation of a complex to a concentration of one or more lipoproteins comprising:

a) providing a test sample from a test subject;

b) adding at least one reagent comprising a divalent metal ion and at least one acute phase protein to said test sample in order to cause formation of a complex of one or more lipoproteins and one or more acute phase proteins;

c) measuring the formation of the complex; and

d) correlating the formation of the complex to a concentration of said one or more lipoproteins observed in patients with said hemostatic dysfunction to diagnosis or monitor the hemostatic dysfunction comprising the inflammatory condition, wherein the formation of an initial complex and the formation of an additional complex are measured over time to provide respective first and second time-dependent measurement profiles.

41-42. (Canceled).

43. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 40, wherein said one or more lipoproteins is chylomicrons, VLDL and/or IDL.

44. (Canceled).

45. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 40, further comprising correlating *(i)* the measured additional complex and *(ii)* the measured initial complex to a total amount of acute phase protein in the test sample.

46. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 40, wherein the acute phase protein is C-reactive protein.

47. (Original) The method of claim 40, wherein the measured initial complex is correlated to a likelihood of system failure and/or mortality.

48. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 47, wherein the greater the initial complex measured, the greater the likelihood of system failure and/or mortality.

49. (Previously Presented) A method for testing the effectiveness of a therapeutic for treatment of hemostatic dysfunction, comprising:

a) providing from a test subject a test sample to be tested for complex formation;

b) adding one or more reagents which causes formation of a complex of acute phase protein and lipoprotein present in said test sample, wherein the reagent comprises a metal ion;

c) administering to said test subject a therapeutic suspected of being useful in the treatment of hemostatic dysfunction;

d) repeating steps a) and b); and

e) determining if the amount of complex formed has changed, wherein a decrease in the amount of complex formed correlates to the effectiveness of the therapeutic for treatment of hemostatic dysfunction.

50-51. (Canceled).

52. (Previously Presented) A method for testing the effectiveness of a therapeutic for treatment of hemostatic dysfunction, comprising *(a)* monitoring the formation of a complex comprising C reactive protein (CRP) and at least one human lipoprotein selected from the group consisting of very low density lipoprotein (VLDL) and intermediate density lipoprotein (IDL), and *(b)* correlating the decrease of complex formation with effectiveness of a therapeutic for treatment of hemostatic dysfunction.

53. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 52, wherein the hemostatic dysfunction is disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC).

54-55. (Canceled).

56. (New) The method of claim 40, wherein the inflammatory condition is selected from the group consisting of an infection, sepsis, systemic inflammatory response syndrome (SIRS) and combinations thereof.

57. (New) The method of claim 49, wherein the acute phase protein is C-reactive protein.

58. (New) The method of claim 49, wherein the lipoprotein is chylomicron, VLDL and/or IDL.

59. (New) The method of claim 49, wherein the metal ion is a divalent metal ion.

60. (New) The method of claim 59, wherein the divalent metal ion is selected from the group consisting of calcium, magnesium, manganese, iron, barium and combinations thereof.

61. (New) A method for diagnosis or monitoring of a hemostatic dysfunction comprising an inflammatory condition, said method comprising correlating the formation of a complex to a concentration of one or more lipoproteins comprising:

a) providing a test sample from a test subject;

b) adding at least one reagent comprising a divalent metal ion and at least one acute phase protein to said test sample in order to cause formation of a complex of one or more lipoproteins and one or more acute phase proteins;

c) measuring the formation of the complex;

d) correlating the formation of the complex to a concentration of said one or more lipoproteins observed in patients with said hemostatic dysfunction, wherein the formation of an initial complex and the formation of an additional complex are measured over time to provide respective first and second time-dependent measurement profiles; and

e) determining a slope and/or total change in the respective first and second time-dependent measurement profiles to diagnosis or monitor the hemostatic dysfunction comprising the inflammatory condition.

62. (New) The method of claim 61, wherein said one or more lipoproteins is chylomicrons, VLDL and/or IDL.

63. (New) The method of claim 61, further comprising correlating *(i)* the measured additional complex and *(ii)* the measured initial complex to a total amount of acute phase protein in the test sample.

64. (New) The method of claim 61, wherein the acute phase protein is C-reactive protein.

65. (New) The method of claim 61, wherein the measured initial complex is correlated to a likelihood of system failure and/or mortality.

66. (New) The method of claim 61, wherein the greater the initial complex measured, the greater the likelihood of system failure and/or mortality.

67. (New) The method of claim 61, wherein an increase in the slope of the second time-dependent measurement profile compared to the slope of the first time-dependent measurement profile is indicative of progression of the hemostatic dysfunction comprising the inflammatory condition.

68. (New) The method of claim 61, wherein a decrease in the slope of the second time-dependent measurement profile compared to the slope of the first time-dependent measurement profile is indicative of regression of the hemostatic dysfunction comprising the inflammatory condition.

69. (New) The method of claim 61, wherein the inflammatory condition is selected from the group consisting of an infection, sepsis, systemic inflammatory response syndrome (SIRS) and combinations thereof.